

they fight to defend our country and they sacrifice to preserve our freedom. Clayton and Eleanor, words cannot express the gratefulness we have for Douglas' sacrifice. On behalf of a grateful country and community we say thank you, his service has helped make America strong.

FROM INFAMY TO A BETTER
WORLD, REVISITING PEARL HARBOR

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance and observance of Pearl Harbor Day, a terrible day in our country's history. On this day, 60 years ago, the greatest generation was called into action. They answered this call, and changed the world forever.

On the morning of Sunday, December 7, 1941, the Japanese fleet crossed the Pacific Ocean. They attacked and crippled the US Pacific Fleet. The attackers bombed our docked ships, and a nearby military airfield. Eight American battleships and 13 other naval vessels were sunk or badly damaged, almost 200 American aircraft were destroyed and approximately 3,000 naval and military personnel were killed or wounded. The attack marked the entrance of the United States into the war.

The Axis Powers marched across Europe toward world domination. The tripartite represented one of the darkest and most evil forces the world has ever known. Nazi Germany had begun the systematic extermination of Jewish men, women and children. The Axis Powers moved to conquer, rule, and destroy to gain the world, under a flag of greed and hate.

American forces joined freedom-loving nations already fighting. Our soldiers fought valiantly from the shores of Normandy to the Battle of Midway. They fought not to show U.S. might, nor to win possessions. The American soldiers fought to preserve and protect the right of people to live freely.

In the years following the defeat of the Axis Powers, the world would change shape. Borders would open, stimulating a wave of freedom strong enough to tear down walls and break barriers. People from different corners of the earth would be connected like never before. America would build a strong relationship with Japan and its other, and unite much of the world to destroy the vice of communism.

Today, Americans look upon the events of December 7, 1941 in a new light. In retrospect, we understand the distant stare that beset our father's, mother's, grandfather's, and grandmother's eyes as they told stories of where they were, and what they were doing on that day 60 years ago. It is with new ears that we hear the trembling voices that described the terror and uncertainty that jolted the country when an enemy attacked us on our ground. It is with gratitude and the utmost respect that we remember those who fought, and those who were lost for the love of our nation.

We move forward more vigilant, more aware, and more determined. As we pay tribute to those we lost at Pearl Harbor, we stand with a new pride in America. Our hopes and

prayers go out to those who are deployed, even now, to carry the torch in the fight for freedom. At the dawning of a new day of uncertainty, we can look to the American values of freedom, justice, and equality to lead us to peace and security. We remember the bravery of our soldiers that suffered so, to make our world better.

WELCOMING OF THE CAPITOL
HOLIDAY TREE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to share with my colleagues the remarkable story of the 2001 Capitol holiday tree. The holiday tree is a sixty-seven year old, 74-foot white spruce, that was cut on the Ottawa National Forest in the Western Upper Peninsula, in the great state of Michigan. Tonight at 5:00 p.m., the Speaker will throw a switch and illuminate this magnificent tree for the world to see.

It is with a great sense of pride that I inform my colleagues that this is the fifth time that the state of Michigan has provided the Capitol holiday tree. This year's tree is aptly named the "Tree of Hope," and will be displayed on the lawn of the U.S. Capitol until early January.

Before arriving in Washington, D.C., the tree traveled throughout Michigan and stopped in 10 communities, including beautiful Monroe, in my congressional District.

The tree will be decorated with 6,000 handcrafted ornaments provided by Michigan residents. And I would draw my colleagues' particular attention to the beautiful ornament provided by Monroe County Community College, a fine institution of higher learning in Michigan's 16th District. The ornament was designed by Jerry Morse, the graphic arts designer at the college, and constructed by Matt and Pam Hart of Temperance. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this fine craftsmanship.

The Tree of Hope is a beautiful symbol of Michigan's vision of peace and optimism for the new millennium. The people of Michigan have provided their unique wishes and dreams of a better tomorrow with the 6,000 handcrafted ornaments that will adorn the tree. It is a fitting message of peace for the holiday season.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Capitol holiday tree from the great state of Michigan, and the magnificent ornament from Monroe.

BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION
AUTHORITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I believe that international trade is very important to improving our nation's economy and would gladly vote for a bill encouraging Fair Trade around the globe. I have been proud to

cast pro-trade votes in this House before; however, I cannot support the Thomas bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote no. If given the chance, I would like to have an up or down vote on the Rangel substitute, but the Majority has produced an unfair, undemocratic rule, with little meaningful debate allowed.

I support trade agreements that provide important safeguards to protect the rights of American working families as well as the rights of our trading partners' workers. I also support trade agreements that protect the global environment. I cannot, however, support this Fast Track authority because it will weaken our ability to exercise our Constitutional duty to provide oversight of the executive branch. I believe that any special authority granted to the President should be conditioned upon certain basic requirements that the United States only enter into agreements that are mindful of the need to protect the workers in all countries participating in the agreement as well as the global environment. These safeguards must be in the core text of the bill, not promised in future negotiations.

I believe, though, that our debate today is about more than H.R. 3005. The Majority Party has failed to provide for our nation's immediate needs. Our country has many pressing, economic needs that remain unmet by the Leadership of this House. We must act now to raise the living standards of workers—both here at home, and abroad. The time to act is long overdue.

The Majority Party has done nothing to address many of those needs. It has done nothing to help the thousands of unemployed Americans who have lost their jobs in the Bush recession. It has done nothing to help workers with their emergency health care needs. It has done nothing to pass an economic stimulus that really helps working families.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Thomas bill, and I urge the Majority to give us a fair vote on a fair trade bill—the Rangel substitute.

AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE
CODE TO SIMPLIFY REPORTING

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, of the many Federal regulations with which colleges and universities are required to comply, one of the most onerous is that associated with the HOPE scholarship and lifetime learning tax credit. Originally enacted as part of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, the tax credits were intended to give parents back more of their hard-earned money, up to \$1,500 for the first 2 years of college, so that they could better afford to send their children to school.

While we were successful in providing, this tax relief for students and families, we discovered an unintended consequence: an unfunded mandate burdening, colleges, trade schools, community colleges, and universities in the form of a reporting requirement administered by the IRS.

I became aware of this regulatory issue during the fall of 1997. I was discussing several